

# The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME I.

DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

NUMBER 46.

## The Republican.

Published every Thursday,  
At Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan.

OFFICE:  
In G. C. Jones & Co.'s New Brick Block.

Terms of Subscription.  
One copy year, One Dollar, in advance. If payment be delayed until the expiration of three months, \$1.50 will be exacted. When left by the carrier, Fifty Cents additional will be charged on regular rates.

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(Twelve lines or less considered as a square.)  
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[50] [500] [625] [1250] [2500]  
[60] [600] [750] [1500] [3000]  
[70] [700] [875] [1750] [3500]  
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Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. P. PRINDLE, M. D.,  
Office, at his residence, Dowagiac, Michigan.

JUSTUS GAGE,  
Notary Public and general agent for the exchange and transfer of Village Lots, and sales of real estate. Office with James Sullivan, front room, second floor, Jones' Brick Block.

GEO. W. ANDREWS,  
Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, Dowagiac, Mich. Office at the American House, on the corner of Front and Division streets.

D. H. WAGNER,  
Justice of the Peace and Collecting Agent, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front Street.

JAMES SULLIVAN,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front Street.

CLIFFORD SHANAHAN,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cassopolis, Cass County, Mich.

HENRY H. COOLIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Edwardsburgh, Cass Co., Mich.

CHARLES W. CLINEBEE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public, Cassopolis, Cass Co., Mich. Collections made, and the proceeds promptly remitted.

DR. E. E. ALLEN,  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Office over Brownell's Hardware Store, Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

MERCHANTS.

GEORGE RAPPLEE,  
Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Gold Pins, Cutlery and Musical Instruments, Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

A. N. ALWARD,  
General Dealer in Books, Stationery, Gold Pens, School, Miscellaneous and Law Books, Blank Books, &c. All the leading daily, weekly and monthly periodicals received regularly. Dowagiac Block, Dowagiac, Mich.

H. W. RUGG,  
Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Plated Ware, Front St., Dowagiac, Mich. Strict personal attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted.

G. C. JONES & CO.,  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, Hats and Caps. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

F. G. LARZELERE,  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, Hats and Caps. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

MAMMOTH STORE.

H. E. ELLIS,  
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Lumber. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

D. W. CLEMMER,  
Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Vanishing, Perfumery, Groceries, &c. Front St., Dowagiac, Mich.

IRA BROWNELL,  
Dealer in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, &c. &c. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

M. S. COBB,  
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOWAGIAC NURSERY.

SEELY & COLE, having established themselves in the Nursery Business in this village, wish to furnish to order Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Lawns, Blackberries, Cherry Currants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and every variety of Shrubs. 127 Office with Dr. Clarke, on Commerce-st., second building from the Post Office.

J. P. SEELY, M. D.

JOHN PIPER,  
Amateur Artist. Likenesses taken on short notice, and warranted not to fade. Children's pictures taken in one second. Operating in Rooms over F. J. Baum & Co.'s Clothing Store, Dowagiac, Mich. Also, fine Boots made to order.

P. D. BECKWITH,  
Mechanic and Engineer. Foundry and Machine Shop at the foot of Front street, near the railroad bridge, Dowagiac, Mich.

H. B. DENMAN,  
Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich. Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Land Warrants. Pay interest on School and Swamp Lands, and Taxes in all parts of the State.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,  
By John Letts. Directly opposite the Passenger Depot, Dowagiac, Mich.

Michigan Central Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS on the Michigan Central Railroad, on and after Monday, December 27th, trains will leave Dowagiac as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.

New York Express, 12.30 A. M.  
Night Express, 6.35 A. M.  
Mail Express, 5.30 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

New York Express, 10.45 A. M.  
Night Express, 1.23 A. M.  
Mail Express, 1.10 P. M.

R. N. RICE, Gen'l. Supt.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of March, A. D. 1858, executed by John C. Freid to John Kunn, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Cass and State of Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1858, in Book F of Mortgages, on pages 581 and 582, and which said Mortgage was duly assigned by the said John Kunn to the said John C. Freid, on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1857, and which assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1857, in Book G of Mortgages, on page 595, and the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice on said Mortgage, being six hundred and three dollars and fifty cents, and the time for the payment of said sum having expired and no proceedings for the recovery of which having been had at law or in equity, by reason whereof the power of sale in said Mortgage having become operative, notice therefore is hereby given, that the premises described in said Mortgage, to wit: the corner lot of the village of Edwardsburgh, County of Cass and State of Michigan, on Chicago road and Cass streets, being the lot of land upon which the store, now occupied by the said Freid now stands, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-eighth day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Cassopolis, in said County of Cass.

Dated February 24, 1859.

NICHOLAS BOCK, Mortgagee.

Assignee of John A. Fosdick.

January 13, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, for the County of Cass and State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and shall expose at public auction, at the Court House in the village of Cassopolis, in the County of Cass aforesaid, on Saturday, the second day of April, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to wit: Young lot number forty-six, in the original plat of Dowagiac village, in the County of Cass and State of Michigan.

JAMES M. STRECH, Attorney.

Assigned to John A. Fosdick.

January 13, 1859.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

A FARM in Newburg township, half a mile south of Bear's Steam Saw Mill, and 2 1/2 miles northeast of Vandala, containing 100 acres, all under good fence, with 60 acres in the plow, and 40 acres of meadow. The soil is a good, fertile mixture between heavy timber and oak and hickory openings, with an undergrowth of oak and grape. On the place there is a new frame house 22 x 28, with wing 30 feet long; frame barn 18 x 24; two young orchards, just come into bearing; two good wells of water, also running water for stock. There is a good cranberry marsh on the premises. The place will be sold whole or in part, to suit the purchaser. The price is \$1000, with cash down, and the balance in payments to suit the purchaser. Terms—From one-fourth to one-third down, and the balance in payments to suit the purchaser. For further information, inquire of Justice Gage, at Dowagiac.

Assignee of John A. Fosdick.

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## We Fling Down Our Hearts.

BY HENRY N. CROWELL.

We fling down our hearts, to hearts that are filled  
To the brim, with the joy of possessing;  
We throw down our kisses, to lips that have  
Thrilled,  
Till drenched with the sweets of caressing.  
We lavish our treasures, of beauty and mirth,  
On souls that sat with pleasure;  
And heard up the smiles, that would gladden the  
earth.  
To deal them by stint and by measure.

We keep the sweet song and the rarest *bon mot*  
For the cup that already is flowing;  
And swim with the tide, till not one of us know  
What spirit within us is growing.

We take up our garments, while stepping aside  
From the children of sin and of sorrow;  
Forgetting we gather a dust in our pride  
Which shall bear us through Hades to-morrow.

We drink of the cup while'er it may be,  
That accords with our taste and our station;  
And dream we are strong, as we wisely agree  
In resisting our neighbor's temptation.

Ye may tell of the wisdom that's hid in the root—  
Of the truths which the soul may not grapple;  
Tis clear that sweet Eve, in eating the fruit,  
Did swallow the seeds with the apple.

## REPUBLICAN ADDRESS

To the People of the State of Michigan.

The Legislature of 1859, in the deliberation and doing of which the responsibility has devolved upon the Republican majority, having adjourned, and being, as we are, upon the eve of an important judicial election, this Committee have thought proper at this time to present to your attention and consideration certain topics of common interests to all.

The executive message of Governor Wisner took the incentive of a mainly line of State policy, looking to the advancement, growth and permanent prosperity of our whole State, which, as now generally conceded, has within it the elements of wealth and strength inferior to no sister State, and needs only for their full development energy and virtue in the people, and a far-seeing wisdom in the government. The Legislature have responded to the spirit of the Executive, and have inaugurated a State policy admirable for the present, but looking especially to the prosperous future that is before us. Having the responsibilities of the majority, they have not evaded them, but have met and fearlessly discharged them. To the Republican party will belong the credit, in case the measures succeed, and it is they who must answer for them, in case of failure.

These measures are well known and to some of them we will briefly advert. The disposition of the

## SWAMP LANDS

In compliance with the terms of the grant from the General Government, has been accomplished in a manner most satisfactory to all. On one hand the voice of the people, the urgent and crying needs of the newer portions of the State where the lands are mostly situated,—good faith to the generous donor of this gift, required that some action should be taken that would both reclaim the lands and render them accessible. On the other hand the notorious manner in which the internal improvement lands of the State were squandered and thrown away by the former, so called, Democratic Administration, upon party favorites under the form of law, had brought the Administration and the Legislature to the determination that no law should be passed at all except one so guarded that every door to waste and fraud should be thoroughly barred. Widely different views and a score of different plans have been made to harmonize, and a bill has been framed and passed which complies with the terms of the grant—provides for drainage and reclamation—answers the cry of the needy and sparsely settled counties for roads, and satisfies the older counties of the State, who were determined that this noble fund should be so administered that it should be a legacy to their children's children. These see in the increased population and wealth which will be added to the State, and in the increased value of the remaining lands in this respect. We invite a study of the careful provisions of this bill, and commend it to the people of this State as the beginning of a growth in our population of which few of us dream. The Chicago, the Saginaw, the Fort Gratiot, and the Grand River turnpikes, built by the General Government, brought Michigan into the daylight, and hastened by many years the settlement of our State. As those roads were to us twenty-five years ago, so will these State roads be to the northern half of the Lower, and the whole of the Upper Peninsula.

In close relation to this bill is the act granting to every actual settler on the swamp lands, who are landless, a homestead of forty acres, which act both increases the value of adjacent lands and brings them into market, and is in exact accordance with the great fundamental principles of the Republican party, which would make every free man the owner of a free home, by means of free labor. In this same system of policy, looking to the clearing up of our forest and the working of our mines, is the act appointing an

## AGENT OF IMMIGRATION,

which is designed to divert to our shores the stream of European immigration, which similar agents from other States have heretofore in a great measure turned from us. Every strong arm moved by a heart that loves our institutions, is an addition to the capital of the State. In this same connection the future development of that impor-

tant part of our State, the Lake Superior region, imperatively demand that their only access to the rest of the world,

THE SAULT STE. MARY CANAL, should be securely fortified against threatened dangers of entire destruction, or a long interruption of its short season of navigation. For this the Legislature provided by a loan to be paid out of the revenues of the canal.

This whole system of measures for the development of our State, have been matured and passed by the Legislature within the short space allotted by our constitution to its sittings, yet we fail to find in any of these acts the marks of hasty and crude legislation, and they will stand as proofs, not only of the judicious honesty and wisdom of that body, but of the singleness of purpose, energy and industry with which the members in both branches have devoted themselves to their onerous duties. Even the hostile minority cannot but bear witness to their uprightness of purpose and unifying zeal.

In the appropriations for the next two years, following the recommendations of the message of the Executive, they have exhibited a commendable boldness and regard to the real and true interests of the State, tempered by an earnest desire to make the burden of taxation as light as possible upon the people. No appropriation was passed without a careful examination of the object by the Legislature itself or its committees, and the amount was cut down in every case where a less sum would not have subjected the State to the charge of parsimony.

## THE ASYLUMS.

Those most deserving charities, are to receive just so much, and no more, as will put them in actual operation—to the extent and demands already known to exist for the relief of mental ills, and for the education of the speechless and blind, which they afford.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

which bids fair to be the crowning glory of our State, has again been released from the payment of interest on its debt to the State, as has been done by former Legislatures since 1833. That successful institution,

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL,

has received the little that it needs. The sum appropriated to the

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

is much less than its wants demand; yet it will be sufficient, with great economy, to sustain the institution for two years to come—by which time it will have fully demonstrated, that the rapidity with which other States have followed the lead of Michigan in establishing such an institution—is owing, not to a spirit of imitation only, but to the fact that it has high and peculiar intrinsic merits, which commend it to the people generally, and especially to the agricultural population. A new educational system cannot be brought forth perfect—like Minerva from the head of Jove—yet our short experience to this time, has convinced those who know best, and are best able to judge, that this school, if generously fostered by the State, will in a few years tell on the system of tillage throughout the State—elevate farming as a profession, and swell the census returns of our productions. The act which has lately passed the Congress of the United States, granting land to similar institutions, will, if signed by the President, soon release the State from its support.

## ADJUDICATION.

Adequate, but no slavish provision has been made for the State Prison, in view of its increasing wants, keeping pace with the growth of our population. Also, for the present and enlarging usefulness of the

## NOTES OF CORRECTION.

the purposes and management of which have elicited unanimous and unqualified praise from all who have visited the institution, whether in or out of the Legislature.

This committee have no doubt that the very prompt and efficient manner in which an appropriation was made for the relief of the suffering, in some of the Northern Counties, will meet with unanimous approbation of the people of the State.

Aside from the leading measures of legislation, tending to shape the general policy of the State, the Legislature have been required to pass upon an usual amount of subjects, some of which have been special, personal, or local in their character. Others have been of general interest and importance. Among the latter, have been the

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION,

which have embarrassed every Legislature that has sat since the instrument was adopted, without ever, until the present winter, having reached the point of submission to the people. Under the joint resolution of the session now closed, the people will be called to vote on the ballot box, yes or no.

As a proposition for calling of jurisdiction in highway cases, for the removal of the limitation upon Legislative biennial sessions, and as to a modification of the individual liability clauses of bank stockholders. The list of acts passed, alone will show to any citizen that a hard working and assiduous body of Legislators have gone home to meet the approval of their constituents. The passage of a

## REGISTRY LAW,

for the purpose of protecting the purity of the elective franchise, has been an agitated topic in this and other communities for many years. Strong and prudent minds have differed upon it, and in some places where it has been called a matter of experiment, the success of the experiment has been embarrassed by the burden which the law

has placed upon the shoulders of the honest voter. It is not among the least important of the acts of the late session, that a registry law was framed and passed in accordance with petitions from the people, unprecedented in number, signed by thousands of voters, without distinction of party, that meets and obviates all such objections. It is, without doubt, the most perfect ever enacted, and reflects credit upon the Attorney General, from which it emanated. Upon trial, it will be found to be practicable in its details and efficient in its results, giving by its provisions, as little trouble to the voter and adding as light a burden to the present obligations of the citizen, as is practically consistent with the safety of his right of suffrage.

With some mistaken impression prevails, that this measure imposes upon the voter something not authorized by the constitution—some new qualification. Instead of so doing, the object of the law, as plainly expressed in its terms, is simply to protect the honest voter in the exercise of this inalienable right, (and that, too, with very little trouble to himself—simply the recording of his name,) and furnish additional facilities for detecting the false voter and the impostor.

This measure was not only demanded as a protection against the wrongs and evils of false voting, but is plainly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution, which provides that "the Legislature may pass laws to preserve the purity of elections and guard against the abuse of the elective franchise." This provision has at length been performed, in a manner to which we think no honest voter will take exceptions—for it seems like covering the elective franchise with contempt to say of its possessor that he values it too lightly to be at the trouble of simply recording his name in a book. An idea prevails that the ceremony of registration has to be repeated before every election. If this were so, it would indeed be a serious grievance to the voter. But, on the contrary, the law requires but one registration, while he remains in the same township or ward. A new registration is necessary only on his removal to another town. A voter once registered is registered for life, and need never think of the matter again, unless he removes out of his ward or township.

It is also to be observed that the act makes no sort of distinction between the native and the naturalized citizen, either in respect to the duty or forms of registration. Great care has been taken, also, to make the law in all its workings, as simple and inexpensive as possible.

This act will not take full effect till 1860, and no registration will be required the present year, during which the old system will alone prevail. The law, however, provides for the commencement of registration in the townships on the day of the next April election, at which time the Treasurer of the townships will receive the names. In the cities, registration will commence on the first day of October next, in pursuance of regular notice to be given by the Aldermen. Space will not permit us further to go into the details of the act.

We sincerely commend this measure to the candid consideration and examination of every man to whatever political party he may belong.

The opening of the session of 1859 was looked forward to by the enemies of the Republican party as the occasion of a serious breach in its organization. It was confidently asserted that the conflict of interest and personal feeling arrayed in the Senatorial election would disorganize and distract the party. Schemes were matured to take advantage of the first manifestation of intestine strife and control it to the party's downfall. Such, happily was not the result. They reckoned without their host. The Republican force stood firm to a man. Strong as were the personal and local preferences of some, they were cheerfully given up as momentary and known clearly upon whom the suffrages of the majority would fall, and the Republican minority vied with that majority to carry out the will of the people as there expressed, by an unanimous vote of United States Senator.

Since that event, which was accomplished within the first four days of the session—there has been the most perfect harmony and unanimity in the work of legislation, and in all the measures of wisdom and progress which it was determined should mark the Republican administration of the State of Michigan. This harmony has been not that of men controlled by any clique or faction, or committed to a line of policy they did not approve, but a system of party drill, but a harmony resulting from a full and frank expression of the views and wishes of every individual Republican member of the Legislature, settling down after a free discussion upon that line of policy which, in the view of all, would result in the "greatest good to the greatest number." Well may the party in power place the seal of its entire approbation upon both its Executive and Legislative administration.

People of the State of Michigan, an important work awaits you—no less than the choice of the head of the State Judiciary. How important a Chief Justice may be to the vital interests of liberty and constitutional freedom, has lately been exemplified in national matters. The Chief Justice of the United States, by virtue of his official position, has cast a stain upon this nation which has become history,

and which time cannot efface. It is important that men of right principles, lovers of freedom, enemies to every form of slavery propaganda, should fill every office in the gift of the voter. But the time may come in the history of Michigan, when it will be more important to know who is Chief Justice, who is Governor, or who is Senator. Questions in regard to the State and National Constitutions are liable to arise at any moment—and more than one such question, vital to our Constitutional rights, will doubtless arise within the eight years of a judicial term. Will you then, by supineness or thoughtlessness, permit the office to be filled by any but a friend of freedom—by any one who, from party education and party drill, will follow the lead of a Taney, instead of a Curtis or McLean?

Republicans of Michigan! The State Convention has put in nomination, for Chief Justice, one whose name we are proud to present to you. A tried and faithful man in every position of life—a tried, experienced, and able Judge. He assumed the ermine in the midst of active practice. For eight years he has been upon the Supreme Bench—for six years with the added duties of a Circuit Judge, where he was daily thrown in contact with the people, and for two years Chief Justice of our Independent Supreme Court. How ably, industriously and honestly he has performed his judicial duties, the bar and the people all know, and by his former nomination and election expressed their hearty approval. He has steadily grown in public estimation, as in judicial experience. Neither his mind nor his legal knowledge have become rusted by long retirement. We cordially and earnestly then commend

HON. GEORGE MARTIN.

to your suffrages for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Republicans! If you do not appreciate the importance of this coming judicial election—our enemies do. They know the importance of a Chief Justice better than we—they have experience on that point. Besides, they know and admit that their only hope of carrying the State in 1860 for the slavery nominees of the Charleston Convention is by winning this spring election, or decreasing our majority, and thus obtaining a prestige of success—which they fondly hope will dissipate us and encourage the so-called Democracy to superhuman efforts to revolutionize the State in 1860. The men who have control of that party are those whose present office, future livelihood and permanent emolument are all at stake in the coming national campaign. They are sparing neither time or money to carry this judicial election. We have no such inducements to labor. Love of our party and its glorious principles alone can animate us. Are not they sufficient not only to draw out every vote to the polls, but to make us all active and alive? Make us complete our town, city, and county organization, and see that ever lukewarm voter, and every man who says or thinks, "this is only a judicial election," shall be told that it is an election vital to the interest of the State, and to Republican principles, and thus be drawn out to the polls.

The decreased Republican majority of the last election—the activity and industry, and unscrupulous tactics of our enemies—the great results they hope to accomplish by our defeat this spring, say to every Republican voter "eternal vigilance" is the only sure preservative of political power and Republican predominance.

For four years the Republican party has wisely administered this government. Our enemies have never charged us with an act of corruption, which they themselves believed or could ever prove. We are a united and harmonious party, and never stronger among the people than now. Our principles are active living principles as much needed now as in the days of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of Kansas outrages. A great national contest is approaching, the result of which, we hope and trust, under God, will be the establishment of our glorious principles in the councils of the nation. Shall we then run any risk by simple inactivity of a defeat in the coming election, which would dissipate the hosts of freedom throughout the nation, and give to our enemies an entering wedge that might overthrow our power in the States?

Individual voters in the Republican party! there is no danger of such a result if each one of you does his duty in previous organization, and at the polls in April next, but on the contrary, if you are true, our relative majority may be surely increased. To this end especially, let every Town and County Committee in the State, see to the organization of their respective districts, and a new triumph awaits us.

S. C. WALKER, J. W. TILMAN, C. A. TROWBRIDGE, CHARLES LIPSON, JOHN A. KERR, W. W. WOOLNUGH, J. C. WYLLIS, GEORGE M. DEWEY, A. B. TURNER, T. M. FERRY, JAMES BIRNEY, WARREN ISHAM, P. B. LOOMIS, E. C. BEAMAN.

Republican State Central Committee.

Detroit,